NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

## ALL GERMANY SATISFIED.

FREDERICK'S PROCLAMATION RECEIVED WITH UNITED APPLAUSE

PRINCE BISMARCK'S POWER UNDIMINISHED-SIG-NIFICAN E OF THE CHANCELLOR'S CORRE-SPONDENCE WITH COUNT KALNOKY-ALL AP-PROACHES TO THE CATHEDRAL GUARDED OF CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

fBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

BERLIN, March 13 .- I sent, or tried to send, you resterday an account of Emperor William lying in te, of the mob which besieged the Cathedralfor the most part vainly-to witness the spectacle, and other interesting matters. This dispatch was sent through the central Government office in Berlin to Valentia, thence by the Anglo-American cable. To-day I hear there is some prospect of its reaching Boston by this evening, whence it will be sent to New-York by train. The Anglo-American manager, though well aware that no message could get through to New-York, does not seem to have thought it worth while to notify Berlin. Certainly he did not notify me, though knowing that I meant to use the Anglo line. The German Government refuse to receive messages by way of the Commercial cable, because the submarine cable to Valentia is theirs. Explanations from the Angle-American Company will be in order, but experience indicates that the company does not set a high value on the opinion of the press. No notice appears even to-day that the line is blocked.

To-day's news from Charlottenburg is that the Kniser had a good night, slept well, and appears well this morning. No harm came from the journey. Yesterday's experience has not been without effect upon the authorities. The multitude wishing to see the body of Emperor William in the Cathedral is no longer allowed to resolve itself into a mob. All the approaches are in the hands of the troops. Approach is permitted from Unter den Linden. The bridges and heads of streets are Small parties of spectators are allowed to pass each bridge, form in a cue, and so arrive at the Cathedral. Had this simple, sensible scheme been adopted on Monday, it would have averted the disorder which occurred, and prevented some serious accidents resulting from the great pressure of uncontrolled masses of people.

Snow has fallen fitfully during the day. 'Few sleighs appear, driving everywhere being difficult. The chief streets are filled with pedestrians. Funeral decorations begin to be visible, those in Unter den Linden being the most remarkable for beauty and costliness. The most remarkable thing of all is the complete preoccupation of the people who seem to think of nothing but the loss of their

There are, however, many tears of joy over the arrival of the new Emperor. The first time for many weeks the people have a hope that he may recover. Crowds surround the Charlottenburg Schloss all day, watching for a sight of him. Once or twice yesterday he appeared at a window and was greeted with loud cheers and cries.

The Emperor received at 11 this morning a deputation from the Berlin Town Council, with Lord Mayor Von Forckenbeck at the head. The Empress was present. The Mayor presented an address, but the Emperor was not allowed to speak in reply. The interview lasted fifteen minutes.

The Downger Empress goes to night to visit her son. Prussian custom forbids this. She should not leave before the funeral the palace where the Emperor died. This nice custom courtesies to the

The two proclamations published yesterday are heartily approved by the general public. The Opposition press joined with the official press in ap-There are, however, many guesses respecting the real significance of certain passages. has always been supposed that the present Kaiser when he came to the throne would grant a more liberal constitution, and enlarge, especially, Par-Hamentary freedom and powers. This proclamation, while recognizing the rights of Parliament, embodies no explicit promise. Nor is Prince Bismarek supposed to be ready to consent to any inlative privileges.

Prince Bismarck, think Germans whom I meet, not less powerful to-day than last week. No sign appears anywhere that his authority has diminished. Nobody believes that his influence with the present Emperor is less than with the late Emperor. The recognition by Frederick III of Prince Bismarck's services and position is, say those who ought to know, a perfectly German, spontaneous declaration. The personal relations between Emperor and Chancellor are entirely cordial. No radical change in the German policy, either foreign or domestic, is believed likely to occur at present. The leading Opposition paper, the "Tageblatt," publishes this evening an elaborate article putting a rather radical construction on what the Emperor says of Parliamentary rights, but nowhere is any hostile view taken.

What the Emperor says of religious equality is hailed as announcing the end of the Judenhentze. No Court favor will support Herr Stoecker in any

The publication, at such an early date, of the correspondence between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky is here thought unusual and significant. The exceeding cordiality of Count Kalnoky's answer strikes Prussians as not less remarkable. The whole incident is one more proof that the closeness of the political and personal relations between Austria and Germany is no way affected by the Emperor's death.

SERIOUS WRECK REPORTED. A CANADIAN PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAIN SAID TO

HAVE BREN THROWN INTO A CHASM. St. Paul, Minn., March 13 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg to The Pioneer Press says: It is reported that a trestle has given way at North Bay, throwing a Canadian Pacific passenger train into a rocky chasm. The report is not confirmed.

DESTITUTION AND RUIN IN RUSSIA. AN INQUIRY WHICH INSPIRES HOPE OF UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE.

a circular purporting to have been issued by the Governor of Saratoff have been distributed throughout that province, stating that during a tour of inspection in 1887 the Governor observed everywhere destitution and ruin among the people, suggesting the necessity of an early investigation and measures of relief by requesting the people to express an opinion as to ditions or whether the social life of the people is the root of the evil. The "Moscow Gazette" says it sua-pects that the circular is a forgery; but if genoine, it asks whether this is the beginning of universal suff-rage in Russia and the summoning of the old States-General.

WILV SULLIVAN DID NOT WIN.

Liverpool, March 13 .- John L. Sullivan, who is staying at the house of his friend Magnus, in this city, was too unwell to-day to be interviewed. Magnus, in telling the story of the fight, said: "In the fifth telling the story of the fight, said: "In the fifth round Sullivan made a fremendous lunge at Mitchell's face with his right. Mitchell threw up his arm and Sullivan's muscle came in contact with Mitchell's show. Sullivan's arm immediately began to swell and was useless from that time out. Sulhvan would doubtless have won in a canter but for the accident."

DOMINION CABINET CHANGES. Ottawa, March 13.-Rumors are plentiful of probable Cabinet changes. Sir Charles Tupper is to refire from the Ministry at the end of the session and confine himself solely to the duties of High Commissioner at London. It is stated on authority that the Govern-

ment will not wait for the action of the American Senale on the Fisheries Treaty, but will push a rati-fication bill immediately after the debate or. Mr. Cart-wright's motion in favor of unrestricted reciprocity is concluded, which will be some time next week. London, March 13.—The existing agricultural de-ression was the subject of discussion in the House economical arguments against free trade, the Prims Minister said that for political reasons he was unable to accept protection as a remedy for existing evils.

THE EMPEROR'S AGILITY.

MOUNTING STAIRS TWO STEPS AT A TIME. HIS VOICE AUDIBLE BUT HOARSE-DISGRACEFUL SCRNE AT THE CATHEDRAL-THE GUARDS VISIT THE CATAFALOUR-OLD COM-RADES OF WILLIAM I TO BE

TIVE SERVICE. BERLIN, March 18 .- Emperor Frederick, on arriving at the Charlottenburg Palace, refused to be carried to his apartments in a sedan chair. He mounted the stairs two steps at a time. After a short rost be wrote until 1 a m. He rose at 8 a m., received Prince William, breakfasted with the Empress and children, and then transacted business. Prince Bisafternoon the Emperor dined with his family and continued working until evening, occasionally addressing his attendants. His voice was audible but very hoarse. His physicians are satisfied with his condition. The Emperor will take the oath according to the Prussian Constitution in the presence of the Operhaus and

Unterhaus at Charlottenburg on Saturday. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Chambers to-day received an oral report from General Winterfeld and afterward were received in audience by Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke. It is reported that the Emperor's proclamation will be promulgated to Alsace-Lorraine with the following heading: "We, Frederick, Emperor of Germany, in the name of the Confederated German Princes," etc. Owing to the immense crowds wishing to view the body of Emperor William, the time for the admission of the public has been extended. This morning only artists, photographers, newspaper men and court tadies

were admitted to the Cathedral. All available windows

from which a view of the funeral can be obtained have

already been secured, as much as \$350 being paid for

some of the most desirable. The influx of strangers

into the city is very great, every train bringing fresh A living wall of martyrs to loyalty and curlosity patiently waited to enter the Cathedral yesterday. The men could hardly be distinguished from the women on account of the thick coatings of snow which covered their garments. Many were unable to enter, and must A disgraceful scene of pushing and struggling took place outside of the Cathedrat. Many women fainted. The conduct of the crowd became so had that orders were given to close the doors. When the great crowd was finally dispersed, the ground was strewn with every imaginable article of feminine apparel and broken umbrellas. The crowd numbered 50,000. It is believed that many received severe injuries. One woman was trampled down and

left marks of blood upon the ground. verted into a sloping platform. This is covered with black serge and is intended for the reception of the floral offerings of the public. On either side of the bedded in a mass of flowers in full bloom, including large camelifas and thousands of snow blossoms.

being thirty feet high, conceal the granite columns. To-day a continuous stream of people passed over the bridge which has been erected in the Cathedral and which affords a view of the catafalque. No person

was allowed to stop on the bridge.

Prince William stood for an hour superintending the arrangements and giving final orders. While he was present fifty stalwart gardes do corps, men picked from the first families in the land, all dressed in showy uniforms and bearing silver eagles laid floral wreaths at the feet of the dead Emperor, and then knelt and recited a short prayer, Prince William ordered that a thick white veil almost completely accaling the Emperor's face be removed. replaced afer the gardes had taken their final look the dead. The same thing was afterward done when contingents of Emperor William's favorite regiments were present on the same sal errand. It is supposed that the veil, previous to being put to its present use, was immersed in some kind of preservative liquid to prevent the color of the suffering from contact with the air.

The President of the Releastag deposited on the catafalque a wreath inscribed, "The Reichstag to its It also bore the inscription, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the

Most of the older Generals and field officers of the German army, many of whom were friends and com-rades in arms of the late Emperor, who refused to pay and retire from active service.

The officers of the hussars, headed by Crown Prince William visited the Cathedral at noon to-day and filed before the body of the dead Emperor.

London, March 13,-The Prince of Wales, his son, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Cambridge, son, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Chrissian of Denmark started for Bernin to-night. They were accompanied by brilliant staffs. "The Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent says: "Never since the days following McClellan's disastrous battles in the American War, where, apparently, the whole North went into mourning, have I seen such a public manifestation of general bereavement."

"The Journal's" Winnipeg dispatch says: No particulars are obtainable here of the North Bay accident. Information is refused by the Canadian Pac, fic authorities. It is known that no lives were lost.

REPORTED BURNING OF SUAKIM. THE RUMOR CIRCULATED IN LONDON BUT NOT

London, March 13.—A report was circulated here to-day that Suakim had been burned. The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the report.

Suahim, on an island in the Red Sca, is a rendezvous of the British forces in the Soudan. It has a populaton of some 5,000 and has long been an important trading starton. Osman Digma and Wad Nedjumi have led their rebel armies against it many times, but the British have succeeded in tolding the town. The last attack on Suahim was made by Osman Digma on March 4. After four hours' hard fighting the rebels retired, leaving several hundred killed and wounded on the field. On the British side Colonel Tap and five Egyptians were killed and four-teen wounded. The British gunboars Dolphin and Albacore as sted the garrison, and poured a deadly fire on the retreating rebels.

LOST IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL. THE STEAMER CITY OF EXETER SUNK-ONLY ONE

STAMAN SAVED

London, March 13.-The steamer City of Exeter has been sunk in the Bristol Channel. Only one seaman

MERRY MAIDEN WINS THE DERBYSHIRE. London, March 13.-This was the first day of the Derby Hunt meeting. The race for the Derbyshire l'and cap S ceplechase was won by Morry Malden by six lengths. Lady Lothian was second and Macpherson a bad third. There were six starters. The betting was 3 to 1 against Merry Maiden.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MONOPOLY.

Ottawa, March 12.-It is stated that the Candadian Pacific Railway Company will not surrender its monopoly in the Northwest without compensation. The Government has as yet made no proposition for a settlement of the difficulties, but it is hinted to-day that the Canad an Pacific road threatens to cease operating it main line setween Sudaury and Port Arthur if the Government refuses to uphold its Manitola monoply

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S FATHER DYING. Paris, March 13.-Senator Carnot, the father of

TRIED FOR SWEAKING TO FALSE ASSESSMENTS. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 13 (Special) .- The trial of the three assessors of Livenia, Livingston County, on an indictemnt for perjury in swearing to an inas-curate assessment roll before Judge Nash in the Cour of Sessions, at Glenesco, has aroused widespread people would show in repeated instances from ten to forty per cent, and in some cases even one hundred per cent less assessment than the full value which the assessors swore they had given. He also stated that many men known to be the owners of morigages and other personal property in considerable amounts had escaped without a dollar's assessment. Many assessors have been led to review their work, and as a result the sum total of property ou many assessment rolls has increased astonishingly. In Geneseo the valuation of one property was increased from \$70.000 to \$200.000.

TOUNG HISCOCK APPEARS IN A RIG LAWSEIT AUBURN, N. Y., March 13 (Special).-Joseph W. Dunning, of the large hardware firm of Dunning & Co., was examined to-day before Referee Worder in supplementary proceedings brought by the National Exchange Bank. Frank H. Hiscock, son of Senator Hiscock, appeared as counsel for the bank. BOTH SIDES WAITING.

NO CHANGE IN THE BURLINGTON STRIKE. JUDGE GRESHAM TO GIVE HIS WABASH DECISION TO-DAY-INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

CHICAGO, March 13 .- No matter what the de cision of Judge Gresham may be in the Wabash matter, which is intended for a test case, there is likely to be trouble on General McNulta's road. Chief Arthur advised Chairman Hanby, of the Wabash Grievance Committee, to take care of all freight consigned to the Wabash road, whether it came from the Burlington as local or through freight, taking the ground that the road being in the hands of the United States Court, it was in a peculiar position and ought not to be inter-

in a peculiar position and ought not to be interfered with. The men did not seem to take to this cheerfully, and Chairman Hanby said that while he did not want to injure the road which employed them, he also did not propose to assist any road that was fighting the Brotherhood.

A Fort Wayne engineer, speaking of the handling of freight, said: "We have been handling it since last Friday, but it is not permanent by any means. We concluded to do so pending the action of the Grievance Committee, which is in session to-day. Our future conduct depends on the report of the committee."

Judge Gresham announces that he will render a decision in the Wabash case to-morrow morning.

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The developments in Judge Gresham's court were a disagreeable surprise to railroad managers. They had expected a ruling which would clearly guide them as to a safe course to pursue, but the result dedeided nothing. Even the question as to whether Wabash engineers will now handle Burlington cars remains to be decided. Receiver McNulta said last night that he had received no notice whatever from the representative of the engineers employed on the Wabash road that they would or would not handle the cars.

road that they would or would not handle the cars.

Ch'ef Arthur said that the Wabash men were greatly excited, but that for his part he would rather not see them take a radical position. The Wabash would handle but little Burlington freight in any event, and the fact that the road was in the hands of a receiver, who is the officer of a Federal Court, complicated matters to such an extent that there was danger that the Brotherhood might become involved in a false issue. Any action taken by the Wabash men, said Mr. Arthur, could not at all be considered a precedent by other roads.

Mr. Arthur received to-day a letter from John Mr. Arthur received to-day a letter from John Renkins, of the Nebraska State Burean of Labor Statistics, requesting a statement of the facts in the Burlington strike for presentation to the Ne-braska Legislature. Mr. Arthur forwarded his

Detroit, March 13.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company this morning refused to take freight billed STRIKERS BOYCOTT A CLERGYMAN.

SHUT OUT BY MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Galesburg, Ill., March 13.-The strikers here have COVERNORS WHO PAVOR ARRITRATION.

Lincoln, Neb., March 13 .- Governor Thayer said of the engineers of the Chicago, Burilington and

of the engineers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad:

"I think that no man who is not thoroughly completent should be allowed to run an engine. The low Railroad Commission or the railroad commission of the railroad commission of any other State is justified in investigating the competency of those who are performing this class of work. No measure should be neglected which will conduce to the security and safety of the travelling public. I am in favor of arbitration for these railroad difficulties, and the plan is not at all a new one with me. In my inaugural message over a year ago I used these words: The most practicable plan, in my judgment, for the adjustment of these difficulties is by the caiablishment of a board of arbitration."

Topeka, Kan, March 13.—Governor Martin said yesterday in reply to a request by an Associated Press reporter for his views on the letter of Governor Larabee, of Iowa, to President Perkins, of the Burlington road, that he had not seen the letter. He understood, however, that it advised arbitration, and if this is the purport he hearity approved of it. Governor Martin said that in his gudgment computiony arbitration laws. State and National, were necessary to adjust the relation between corporations and their employes.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST. DISASTER AT DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

THE STORM PLAYS HAVOC WITH THE FLEET AT THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.-Reports by special essenger from Wilmington, Del., that word has road wire that a number of vessels and tugs have been sunk at the Delaware Breakwater and twenty-five lives lost. Two bodies have already been recovered, and it is believed that the loss of life along the coast has been terrible.

FINANCIAL MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS. TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE CIVIL

SERVICE-TERRITORIAL ADMISSIONS. Washington, March 13 .- In the Senate to-day the following bills were reported from committees, and placed on the calendar: Granting an increase of penon to the widow of General Ward B. Burnett; and to re-examine the claims of Pennsylvania for money vanced to pay the militia called into service under the

President's proclamation of June 18, 1863. cember, for the appointment of a special committee to Service. Mr. COCKRELL offered an amendment to extend the inquiry to instances of pernicious partisan extend the inquiry to instances of pernicious partisan activity of Republican officials since the Executive order of President Hayes, of June 18, 1877, particularly in the President Hayes, of June 18, 1877, particularly in the President was decisions of 1880 and 1884. The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote—yeas 24, nays 29, and the original resolution was adopted. Mr. BELS addressed the Senate in support of his bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and National bank notes of small denomination, and to issue coin certificates in fleu of gold certificates.

Mr. BECK entered into a discussion of the silver question, in the course of which he declared that Mr. SHERMAN had succeeded in passing the silver demonet zation bill by secret measures. Mr. SHER-MAN devoted his remarks to a refutation of the al-lusions in Mr. BECK'S speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES In the House a bill for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New-Mexico was reported and reserred.

The Gresvenor resolution directing the Military Affairs committee to inquire whether any unofficial matter has been incorporated into the Rebellion rec-ords was adop ed. Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill limiting the columne of the double eagle to 20 per cent of the gold deposited in the names, and discontinuing the coinage of \$3 and

\$1 gold pieces. Calendar.

LUMBERMEN TRESPASS ON INDIAN LANDS. Washington, March 13.-Schator Chandler, chair-man of the Committee on Indian Tracers, has sent tion adopted by the committee, asking that the secmony showing that extensive lumbering operations are now being carried on upon the chippewa reservations under contrasts not yet approved by the Commissioner of Iedian Alfairs by large gangs of lumbermen, who are not Indians. The resolution suggests to the Secretary that orders should be given by telegraph to stop immediately the cutting down of trees until further orders are received from the leptartment.

HANGED BY A MOR TO A DRAW BRIDGE Raleigh, N. C., March 13 .- A dispatch to "The News and Observer," from Washington, N. C., says:
"About 3 o'clock this morning the steamer lieta, in her way to this place, blow a signal to open the draw to the bridge. The bridge heeper responded but found an obstruction in the way. The draw could not be oponed sufficiently for the steamer to pass. On investigation it was found that there was a rope weight attached. When pulled up a Bicloss body was found at the end of the rope and to the corpse was planed a placard with the inscription 'Justice at Last.' was tried for the assassination of General Bryan Grimes some seven or eight years ago.

"Yesterday, for drunkenness he was consigned to the lock-up. An old colored man at night attends to the wants of the prisoners and sleeps in one of the cours. He deposed at the coroner's inquest that about 2 a. m. he was awakened by half a dozen masked men, who told him to keep quiet on pain of death. The band approached the cell in which Parker was and wrenched off the lock and carried him outside. He was heard to cry out murder, once or twice. It is not known who the lynchers were.

DRIVEN BY FIRE INTO THE STORM. TWENTY FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

A BIG WEST SIDE TENEMENT-HOUSE BURNED

ONE DEATH FROM EXPOSURE families living in the five-story, double enement-house, Nos. 557 and 559 West Forty-sec st., were driven out into the pitiless storm by a fire that wrecked the house at 3 a.m. yesterday. Most of the unfortunate men, women and children were their night clothes when they fled, panic-stricken, from their rooms, and their sufferings aroused the sympathy of everybody in the neighborhood. The flames started mysteriously in the basement under Mrs. Bridget Gorman's grocery on the first floor. They quickly spread to the grocery and to the liquor-store of Thomas Hughes, in the other half of

the first story. Mrs. Gorman and Hughes lived in the house and they were among the first of the inmates to be awak-ened by the smoke. There was no time to lose after the alarm was given. Parents caught un their children wrapped them in bed-clothes and fled to the street. Loud cries of distress mingled with the howling of the storm, as the frightened tenants emerged from the buining house.

BELPING THE SUFFERERS OUT OF THE SNOW. The neighbors flung open their doors and welcomed the sufferers with as much speed as possible. Bare-footed women waded through the snow-drifts, carrying their children in their arms, crying for shelte alike from the flames and from the cold. Several were chilled almost to helplessness before they could reach a fire and warm clothing. Bernard Daily, pro prietor of the liquor-store at Eleventh-ave. and Fortysecond-st., threw open the store to the sufferers and supplied some of them with stimulants while they were walting for clothing. In several cases the brief, but terrible, exposure probably laid a foundation sick in the burning house, was carried out safely, but she suffered from shock to such an extent that she

Three alarms were sounded and fifteen companie of firemen started for the fire, but all of the twelve engines except one stuck fast in the snowdrifts on the way there. Only Engine No. 2, from Forty-thirdst., got near enough to the burning house to be of the alarms also stuck in the snow, but the hardy nembers of the truck companies waded several blocks through the drifts, carrying the ladders on their shoulders in order to be of service at the fire.

All the water that could be obtained was pumped through two lines of hose by Engine No. 2. If two or three more engines could have reached the fire, the building might have been saved from destruction, issued a circular at the close of which they call on the friends of the Rev. J. D. Wyckoff, a clergyman of confine their efforts to save the adjoining houses, the

risk of his life to search for a child, who was believed to have been left in one of the upper rooms. Happily o-day regarding the action of the Iowa Railroad the child was already asfe, and the gallant fireman omission's investigation as to the competency got out unburt. For a time the fire made a threaten ing show. The flames rose high above the roof and

Two alarms were sounded yesterday afternoon for a fire in the basement of the five-story tenement house butcher shop and Louis Mendelson kept a bakery, and Mendelson thought they began in the butcher shop, and the firemen could not tell later how the fire street. One excited Hebrew ran about like a

The Raphael family forgot the youngest daughter, Rachel, but she was rescued by firemen. Only three engines got hear enough to the building to send water through long lines of hose to the fire. The hose carts went on the sidewalks to stretch the hose. Other engines were stuck in snowbanks too far away to be of service. The freman confined the flames to the basement and put it out in an hour. Raphael and Mendelson lost about 8500 each. The building, owned by Mrs. Crooks, of East Eighty-seventh-st., can be repaired for \$300.

DID THE FIREMEN BREAK A GAS PIPE. A fire late on Monday night in the tailor shop of Young Brothers, in the basement of the house No. 128 Sixth-ave. caused a loss of \$500. In putting out the fire, the firemen must have broken or disconnected the fire, the firemen must have broken or deconnected a gas pipe and permitted gas to escape through the house. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Barthold, agrifty-five, and Albert Kurtz, age fifty-three, were found insensible in their rooms, having been overcome by the gas after they had gone to sleep in the early morning hours. They were removed to the New-York Hospital.

FLAMES IN BROOKLYN CAUSE A PANIC. Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discover in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 18 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the imassible state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the entire block in which the factory is situated. Hundreds of people at nce set to work to arrange preliminaries for vacating their homes, but suspended operations on the arrival of Engines Nos. 16, 11, and 13 and 8 truck The firemen could do nothing but protect the adjoining property. The contents of the facory were a total

Dixon, Ill., March 18.-The Grand Detour Plough Works

\$100,000, partially insured. An iron smokestack fell. juring two men seriously, one probably fatally.
Marletta, Ohio, March 13.—Fire this morning destroyed The Register" building, W. A. Sniffen's hat and clothing tore, Seipel & Co.'s drygoods store, Mrs. Burlingame's millinery store, and H. Lord's shoe store; Loss, \$90,000. Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 13.—This morning fire began in the store of Mrs. C. E. Whitney, and totally destroyed the Pierce block. The losses are as follows: A. A. Pierce, building and furniture of Clifton Hotel, \$20,000, Insurance \$18,000; W. Holmes, groceries, \$2,500, Insurance \$1,300; Bostwick & List, hardware, \$6,000, insurance \$3,500; Mrs. Whitney, millinery \$2,000, insurance \$1,500; R. S. Leland, drygoods, \$7,000, insurance \$7,000. J. R. Bostwick and P. O. Sullivan were both severely injured by the explosion of powder in the

hardware store.

Hudson, N. Y., March 13.—The Canoe Cotton Mill at Valatie, George Copeland, president, was burned last night. The picker and holler house was saved. The

Siegel's clothing store, two Odd Fellows' halls, and the Western Union Telegraph office, and damaged the stores of Shannon & Past, grocers, and S. Samuels, drygoods. The burned buildings were new brick blocks in the business centre. Loss, \$20,000; fully insured.

MASON CITY, Iowa, March 13.-The family of H. L. frown, consisting of himself, wife, six children and a hired man, were taken violently sick while at supper sunday night. In less than an hour Brown and one child were dead. The remaining seven, it is thought, cannot recover.

"DEACON" WHITE OBJECTS TO HIS MANAGER. DETHOIT, March 13.-The " Big Four" of the Detroit aseball team-White, Rowe, Richardson and Brouthers-is a thing of the past. P Deacon" White, the veteran third baseman, says he cannot play another game under Manager Watkins, owing to "nagging" practices.

than crush in the roofs if it fell. A SOLDIER OF BALAKLAVA DIES. Buffalo, I. Y., March 13.-John Reynolds, a survivor of the famous charge of the Six Hundred, died at his

THE CITY STILL SHUT IN.

FOOD AND COAL RUNNING LOW. THE MILK SUPPLY EXHAUSTED AND PRICES RISING.

NO TRAINS IN OR OUT EXCEPT ON THE PENN SYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TELEGRAPH WIRES STILL DOWN AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS UNCERTAIN-THE ELEVATED ROADS CLEAR AGAIN BUT NO SUR-PACE CARS ARLY TO START-MANY BELATED TRAV-

ELLERS.

When the New-Yorker gazed out of his window on Monday morning and saw something of a storm; when he gayly sallied forth and then hied him home after being tossed about like a piece of paper in a whirlwind and after serving as a silhouette in several sittings in various snow drifts, he admitted that he had got a new experience. But he was equally sure that he had the last of it. He had, read a good deal about the blizzard and he was aware that the strange monster played fast and loose in Dakota; and other Western wilds; but he was equally sure that one day in New-York would be all the blizzard would dare to squander. At least he hoped so. Con sequently the Now-Yorker went to bed on Monday night a good deal shaken up but conscious of the superiority of New-York over the rest of creation when backed up by the blizzard.

LAUGHING BEFORE HE WAS OUT OF THE DRIFTS. Yesterday morning the New-Yorker smiled and said to himself "Ha! ha!" when he rose from his bed and saw that the blizzard had seemingly departed, leaving huge heaps of snow in his wake and general demoralization. But it was only when the citizen of the metropolis sallied proudly when the citizen of the metropoles stand providing and deliantly forth that he "gave himself away." He first found that the surface cars were nowhere, that the surface tracks had been smothered by the whitening breath of the blizzard, that a solemn hush had fallen on the activity of the by the whitening breath of the bilzzard, that a solemn hush had fallen on the activity of the city, that there was no roar from the wheels on pavement and rail; that heavy express wagons, penderons mail vehicles, thundering ice-wagons, tumultuous venders, clattering milk wagon, the voice of the ragman, the cry of the "ole close" fellow, the rush of the cabmen and the babel of tongues and unmusical sounds which make a saltumultuous venders, clattering milk wagons, the Was it the Sabbath Day? No, it was Tuesday. It was no ordinary silence. It was not the stillness of the tomb: for hundreds of beings were going about. Men with shovels were tossing snow hither and thither, vehicles were passing by. There was, in short, a panorama of activity on a scale of momentous quietude. What could it all mean? Every man lelt uncomfortable. He stretched his muscles and went through the ordinary functions of existence—or tried to—and yet nothing was exactly natural. In consequence the New-Yorker felt peculiar.

THANKFUL FOR THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The first, the most salient thing upon earthor just above it-which gave the New Yorker a natural sensation was the elevated railroad. The horse cars were stuck in snow drifts or housed in stables and the surface tracks snowed hopein stables and the surface tracks snowed hope-lessly under for the day, save for a stretch in Fourth-ave, but the elevated road was running. What a relief was that, my brethren! The ele-vated road did not seem exactly natural; its wheels were stiff in the blizzard; trestle and its trucks gave no click-it-a-click response to the wheels were stiff in the blizzard's breath and its but, thank Heaven, the cars were going! The blizzard-stricken New-Yorker piled himself upon the Elevated road in tens, in hundreds, in droves, in regiments. He was tickled to death to find that there was such a thing as an elevated road; the Elevated road in this, in the control of the that there was such a thing as an elevated road; he was so tickled that he preferred to stand to sitting. Bless the stars! the Elevated road was running on every branch and the New-Yorker was proud to stand it. He would never again look sour when he had no seat.

not go down town numerously. They stayed at home and let the messenger boys declare the Stock Exchange closed at noon, if necessary. The grain and produce man did liewkise, and naturally the cotton broker had no greater desire to tempt the bilizard in his den. The exchanges were as dead as a door-mat, the attendance so slim that even petroleum refused to flow and metal was as chilled steel. The exchanges closed at noon. No greater deference to the bilizard could be shown, for when the "buil" and "bear" cave in together they are in desperate straits.

THE BAILROAD EMBARGO.

Passenger exit from and entrance into the city was as dead as on Monday; even deader, for no train with passengers arrived and none departed. From the Grand Central Station a force of 500 Italians cleared one track as far as Mott Haven, and a relief train sent to transfer blockaded passengers returned without an additional occupant. The passengers had already reached the city by sleigh and by elevated trains. The snow

pant. The passengers had already teamed the city by sleigh and by elevated trains. The snow was fifteen feet deep over the main tracks above the tunnel, and against this the energy of showellers is to be directed to-day.

The prospects of the Central of New-Jersey, the Pennsylvania and the Erie remained unimproved yesterday. Unfortunately, the apprehension existed among the officials of the New-Jersey roads that cattle had been frozen to death in their freight.ers.

their freight-ears.

With the lack of passenger transportation was united a failure in the receipt and dispatch of the mails. The only relief in this direction to be hoppd for is from the shovels of the Italians. A MILK AND COAL PANINE THREATENED

The scarcity of milk and coal in restaurants and hotels gives a taste of the power of the blizzard. In downtown restaurants there is milk enough for to-day; to-morrow, at present rates, coffee and tea may be had with sugar. The coa supply will last a day or two; then, if the blizzord wills it, tea and coffee may be had in the leaf with cold water.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judegs—who had issued their own mandamus to the blizzard (temporary)—adojurned case after case until the will of his Honor the Blizzard could be ascertained.

The Club houses were gloomy. The club man realized that the demon of Dakota glories over high living and the club man, therefore passed the day and the evening unpleasantly.

The schools of the city were closed early in the day, a few scholars here and there appeared. But the teachers, more cheery, remained almost all at home and so the school-house was left abandoned for the most of the day. The blizzard has given such a setback to the

for the most of the day.

Even the vessels coming into port bore testimony to the inferior character of the New-York blizzard.

They had had no bad weather until on Sunday night when they got off Sandy Hook. They then struck something worse than a cyclone.

A CHURCH STEEPLE THREATENS TO FALL MANY PERSONS AT CLASSON-AVE. AND MONROE-ST. WARNED BY THE POLICE.

The big wind which swept over Brooklyn vester day morning after the snow ceased to fail seriously shattered the lofty spire of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Classon-ave, and Monroest., and it threatened to fail. The wooden framework about the base of the spire proper, at the top of the tower, was partly torn away by the wind and the pieces broke holes in the slate roof of the church. At daylight it was discovered that the spire was about fifteen degrees out of the perpendicular and threa ened to fall into Monroe-st. where the top would strike the roofs of houses on the south side of the street.

The police stretched ropes across both Classon ave, and Monroe-st, to prevent people from getting into danger, and the people on whose houses the spire threatened to fall were warned to keep in the lower rooms and at the rear, so as to be out of danger. It was not thought that it would do more

City Works Commissioner Adams had the condition of the dangerous spire looked into and such

PRICE THREE CENTS. as far as possible if it should fall. The iron supports held it securely, however, and when the wind abates it will be taken down. It was built about eighteen years ago and has long been a conspicuous object on "The Hill" in Brooklyn. The tower and spire together rise to a height of 150 feet, the spire being of word covered with slates. The church was built for the Rev. Dr. Duryea, now of Boston,

and Dr. Chamberlines the present pastor. IMMINENT DANGER OF A FAMINE.

THE SUPPLY OF MILK AND COAL LIMITED. ONE SELLING AT FIFTY CENTS A QUART AND THE OTHER AT \$15 A TON - A RESTAURANT

OBLIGED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS-OTH-ERS MAY SOON FOLLOW SUIT-SUFFERING IN THE TENEMENT-

HOUSE DISTRICTS. Among the startling questions which the big blizzard has blown into unpleasant prominence is the serious one relating to the supplies of meat, fish, vegetables, milk and coal. Most of the large hotels and restaurants are accustomed to keep stocks on hand which are calculated to last for a longer or shorter time. The sudden cutting of of communication with the sources of these supplier

has caused grave apprehensions.

Some of the hotel-keepers insist that there is no danger so far as their own establishments are concerned. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance, claims that it is beyond the reach of a famine, no matter how long the storm may last. Mr. Darling's representative said last evening that their immense ice-house was full of all the good things necessary for the complete running of the house; that the vanits still contained coal enough to last antil the 4th of July, and that there was on hand a ten days' supply of milk and cream. The Hoffman House alleged similar advantages and Mr. Peacock defiantly asserted that if anything gave out there was money to buy more no matter what it might cost. This pleasing condition of ontianism did not prevail at all the hotels. At the Gilsey, the Victoria, the St. James, the Brunswick, the Murray Hill, the Grand, the Everett, the Grand Central the Albemarle and the Windsor. the belief was expressed that there was no immediate danger of anything except milk running short. The fact is not disguised, however, anywhere that the continuance of the present state of affairs for a week must result in disastrous consequences. FIFTY CENTS A OUART FOR MILK.

A foretaste of what a mik famine do with the price of milk has already been experienced by some hotel men. "I paid to-day," said P. T. Wall, of the Hoffman House, yesterday, "fifty cents a quart for the last fifty gallons of milk that the man who supplies me had. When that is gone I must look

Delmonico had plenty of meat and coal, but the fish supply is precarious and the milk will not last during the day. The Brunswick's coalbin received sufficient additions on Monday, but the milk cans were empty last evening and "condensed" was the only variety which appeared upon the tables. The proprietor of the large Dairy Kitchen in Union equare said last evening :

'I have just three cans of milk left. That will hardly last us through to-morrow, and I understand the stock of fresh condensed milk is getting low. It is not pleasant to think of coming down to condensed in cans, but I am afraid that is all we

will have here after twenty-four bours." Mr. Haypor, the steward of the Gilsey House, received a telegram from Newburg last evening telling him that there was no hope of the milk trains moving. "Our supply on hand is not enough

sitting. Bless the stars! the Elevated road was running on every branch and the New-Yorker was proud to stand it. He would never again look sour when he had no seat.

AROUT THE ONLY CONSOLING FEATURE.

Yet the Elevated road offered eNw-York shout all the consolation she had yesterday. Men rode down town to business in the morning and they had all the air of beings who expected to do something. From noon until 1 o'clock they rode back again.

Wall Street men were a study. Some of them stayed at home. These, if they were "bears," had an idea that the blizzard was a "bull" and might toss them uncomfortably high. And those who were "bulls" had a hectic fear that the blizzard was a "bear" and would hug them to death.

Consequently the "bulls" and the "bears" did not go down town numerously. They stayed at home and let the messages how dealers to the streets. There is plenty of coal.

A REAL DANGER DOWNTOWN,

Some of the proprietors and managers of eating houses downtown boldly assert that their busines will go on, no matter what happens, while others with more candor perhaps, if less boldness, admit that if there is not a speedy ness, admit that if there is not a speedy change in the aspect of affairs they will have to turn the hungry from their doors unsatisfied. Nobody expects to have any milk after to-night-many have none already—and with regard to other provisions there are almost as many different conditions and prospects as there are restaurants. But this is not all and perhaps it is not the worst; almost all are in fear of a failure in the supply of coal.

There is a good deal of coal in the city, and "only across the channel" there is all that could be desired, but the difficulty is to deliver it in New-York. It takes four horses to pull a ton through the cross streets from the North River, and at-

York. It takes four horses to pull a ton through the cross streets from the North River, and attempts to get it from the piers at all were often total failures. In some cases people hired men to carry it in sacks, lee, which it would seem ought to be abundant enough at this season, was also hard to get from the same cause.

The Astor House received coal by the "back and sack" method, after the carts with which it was attempted to bring it were hopelessly stuck in the snow. The supply on hand was not enough to last through the night, but there was wood enough to last twenty-four hours. There was only condensed milk, but plenty of that, and oysters and ice were at a premium.

ONE RESTAURANT CLOSED IN FULT: W.ST. The restaurant keepers who had anything to eat ointed triumphantly to Currier's, where a placard anuounced t

"Yes! We are closed. No coal, no food, no nuthin. But there was good cheer just across Fulton-st., at Mouquin's, when the placard said "open." The manager looked happy, and said:

"I bought everything I could get this morning, and I have supplies for two weeks. I am not afraid of getting out of coal." G. Dorval, manager of the Cafe Savarin, in the Equitable Building, said:

Equitable Building, said:

"The supply of coal is rather short, but I think I shall be able to borrow enough to get through. In fact, I have not thought of there being any danger at all. I will burn the doors and the chairs and the legs of the tables before I will close."

Note the tables before I will close."

Note the tables before I will close. The tables of the tables before I will close. The table without closing, but there would be no milk thus morning, not even condensed milk.

E. G. Lippert, manager of the Hotel Everett, in Park Row, was arraid that the meat would give out. There was the greatest difficulty in carting it and he believed that the actual supply was limited. Mr. Lippert said that he had employed fif een men at 40 cents an hour to bring him coal in sacks, and they had worked eight hours. He had arranged to have them again to-day if it should be occessary.

At Leggett's Hotel, a little further down the street, the manager pointed proudly to a large

At Leggett's Hotel, a little further down the street, the manager pointed proudly to a large quantity of condensed milk, and said that he was well supplied with other provisions. He, too, had received coal in sacks.

Joseph Clark, of Clark Bros.' oyster and chop house, in Fulton-st., said that he was well supplied for the most part. Oysters would seen give out unless more could be had, but he nased little milk and believed his milkman would supply him at any cost. Other things would give out in two days, if he could not renew his stock, but he had no fear.

USING 400 TONS OF COAL A DAY. F. H. Prentiss, manager of the New-York Steam Company, felt no fear of a want of coal He said that there were 750 tons actually on hand, 350 tons at Pier 6, 300 tons

on hand, 350 tons at Pier 6, 300 tons at Pier 22, 360 tons afloat and about 5,000 tons in Jersey City. The coal has to be carted only a short distance. The company uses about 400 tons a day and supplies steam for hear and power to a large number of buildings, among which are the Post Office, the City Hall, the buildings of the American Bank Note Company, the Metropolitan Telephone Company, the Adams Express Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, the house of Fire Engine No. 4, the Coal and Iron Exchange and the Mills Building.

The large coal companies have plenty of coal, both at the docks in New-York and across the river, and offer to sell in any quantities to those who will find means of transportation, but they offer little hope of being able to deliver much coal for two or three days. Many of the retail desiers had only small supplies. One dealer in Ludiow-st. tried to